

# NEBRASKA



**YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:** 1992  
**TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:** \$12,309,621

## DISEASE BURDEN

### Breast Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 1,386 Nebraska women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	24.7	26.0
White	24.9	25.7
Black	26.2	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	44	56
1996	66	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- 300 Nebraska women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 1,000 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

### Cervical Cancer

#### From 1991 to 1995...

- 107 Nebraska women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.1	2.8
White	1.9	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death  
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	75*	79*
1996	88	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

\* Within the previous 2 years

#### In 1999, an estimated...

- - \*Nebraska women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.<sup>†</sup>
- 100 \*new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

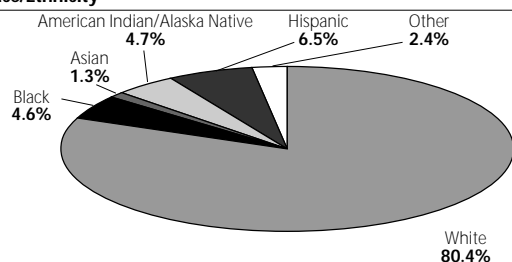
\*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

<sup>†</sup>1998 data

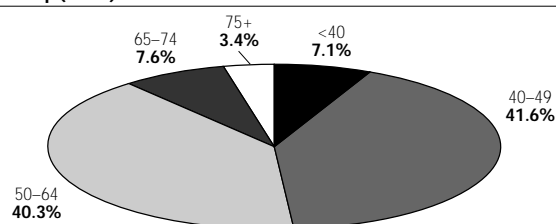
## CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Nebraska Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



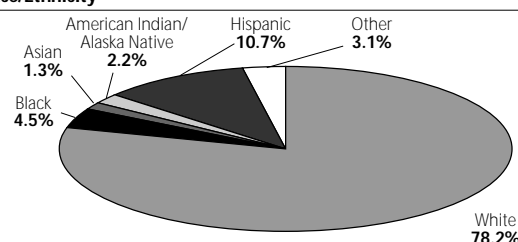
#### by Age Group (Years)



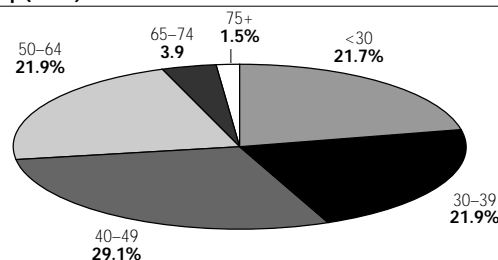
**Number of Mammograms** 9,042  
 given through the Nebraska program as of September 30, 1998  
 Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Nebraska Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

#### by Race/Ethnicity



#### by Age Group (Years)



**Number of Pap tests** 17,397  
 given through the Nebraska program as of September 30, 1998  
 Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

## STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓						
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

## 1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 225 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or Pap test, women must be aged 40 or older.
- Women must be either in-state residents or county/catchment residents.

## PRIMARY RECRUITING STRATEGIES FOR SCREENING:

- Statewide efforts: newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; culturally-specific brochures, direct mail, flyers, hotlines for referral, posters
- Local efforts: billboards, paid television advertising, posters, bus and commuter placards

## 1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN NEBRASKA

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	12	80	2	5	87
Women age 40–64	11	84	2	3	89

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

## CONTACT

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## HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Nebraska's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its comprehensive program in 1992. Nebraska has received funds totaling \$12,309,621 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 1,386 Nebraska women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 24.7 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 26.2 per 100,000 women. The percent of Nebraska women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 44 percent in 1992 to 66 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,000 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 300 deaths from breast cancer in Nebraska women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Nebraska's program provided 9,042 mammograms.

One hundred and seven women in Nebraska died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.1 per 100,000 women, which was below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 6.6 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 88 percent of Nebraska women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 75 percent of women in Nebraska aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Nebraska women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 17,397 Pap tests.

Nebraska does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and the state supports breast cancer screening and education programs. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 12 percent of Nebraska women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Nebraska had to be at or below 225 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram or a Pap test. Nebraska's public education and outreach efforts include culturally-specific brochures; direct mail; flyers; hotlines for referral; and newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages. Other efforts include billboards, posters, paid television advertising, and bus and commuter placards.